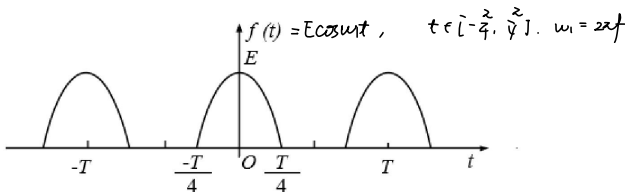


## 第二次作业

2025 年 4 月 1 日

1. 求题图 2-1 所示半波余弦信号的三角傅里叶级数。若  $E = 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $f = 10 \text{ kHz}$ , 基于  $c_n$  (提示:  $c_n$  是正的, 理解成  $|c_n|$  亦可, 以后不再解释) 画出该信号的幅度谱, 要求横轴对应频率的单位为 Hz。(20 分)



题图 2-1

由于  $f(t)$  为偶函数,  $b_n = 0$   $|c_n| = |a_n|$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/4}^{T/4} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/4}^{T/4} E \cos \omega t dt = \frac{E}{\pi}$$

$n \geq 2n f$

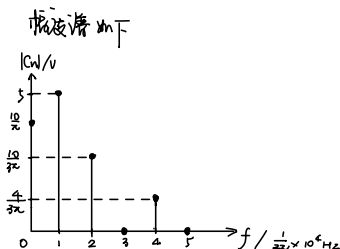
$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/4}^{T/4} f(t) \cos n \omega t dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/4}^{T/4} E \cos \omega t \cos n \omega t dt = \frac{E \sin \frac{n+1}{2} \pi}{(n+1)\pi} + \frac{E \sin \frac{n-1}{2} \pi}{(n-1)\pi}$$

当  $n$  为奇数且  $n \neq 1$  时  $a_n = 0$  当  $n$  为偶数且  $n \neq 1$  时  $a_n = \frac{2E}{\pi(n^2-1)}$

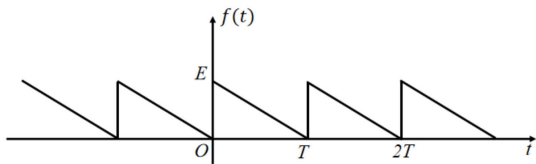
$$n=1 \text{ 时 } a_1 = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/4}^{T/4} E \cos \omega t dt = \frac{1}{2} E$$

$$\text{综上, } c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{E}{\pi}, & n=0 \\ \frac{E}{2}, & n=1 \\ 0, & n=2k+1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{2E}{\pi(n^2-1)}, & n=2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其中, } \text{rad}/10^4 \text{ s} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$$



2. 求题图 2-2 所示的周期锯齿信号的指数形式傅里叶级数。基于复傅里叶系数，大致画出幅度谱（提示：结果如包含  $j$ ，需要画  $|F_n|$ ）。（20 分）



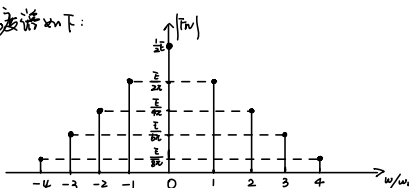
题图 2-2

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} E$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt = -\frac{jE}{2n\omega_1}$$

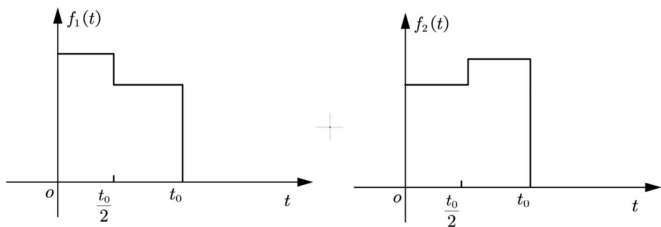
$$\text{则 } f(t) = \frac{1}{2} E - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{jE}{2n\omega_1} e^{jn\omega_1 t} = \frac{1}{2} E + \frac{E}{\omega_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin n\omega_1 t, \text{ 其中 } \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

幅度谱如下:



3. 对题图 2-3 所示波形，若已知  $\mathcal{F}[f_1(t)] = F_1(\omega)$ ，利用傅里叶变换的性质，求  $f_1(t)$

以  $\frac{t_0}{2}$  为轴翻转后所得  $f_2(t)$  的傅里叶变换。（20 分）



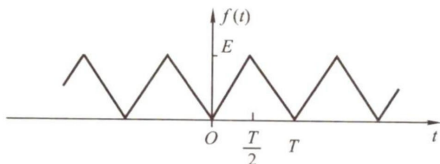
题图 2-3

$$\text{由题得 } f_2(t) = f_1(t_0 - t)$$

$$\text{则 } F_2(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_2(t)] = \mathcal{F}[f_1(t_0 - t)] \stackrel{\text{时移}}{=} e^{j\omega t_0} \mathcal{F}[f_1(t)]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{尺度变换}}{=} e^{j\omega t_0} \frac{1}{1-j} F_1\left(\frac{\omega}{1-j}\right) = e^{j\omega t_0} \bar{F}_1(-\omega)$$

4. 已知一个如图题 2-4 所示的周期三角波信号  $f(t)$ :



题图 2-4

- (1) 求  $f(t)$  的傅里叶级数系数  $a_0$ 、 $a_n$ 、 $b_n$ ，给出步骤，写出完整的傅里叶级数表达式；
- (2) 基于三角傅里叶级数画出频谱图，给出步骤，频谱图包含幅频 ( $c_n$ ) 和相频 ( $\varphi_n$ )。

11) 由于  $f(t)$  为偶函数,  $b_n = 0$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}E \quad \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \cos n\omega_1 t dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{2E}{T} t \cos n\omega_1 t dt = \frac{2E}{n^2\pi^2} (1 - (-1)^n)$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时 } a_n = -\frac{4E}{n^2\pi^2}, \quad \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时 } a_n = 0$$

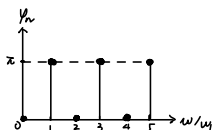
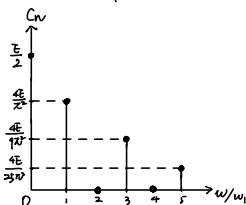
$$\text{因此, } f(t) = \frac{E}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4E}{(2n-1)^2\pi^2} \cos[(2n-1)\frac{2\pi}{T}t]$$

$$12) c_0 = a_0 = \frac{E}{2} \quad \varphi_0 = 0$$

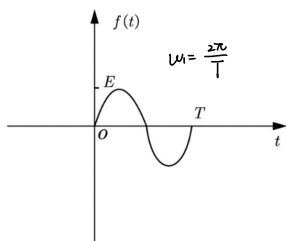
$$\text{当 } n \neq 0 \text{ 时, } c_n = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} = |a_n| = \frac{4E}{n^2\pi^2}, \quad \varphi_n = \arccos \frac{c_n}{c_n} = \pi$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时, } c_n = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} = 0, \quad \varphi_n = 0$$

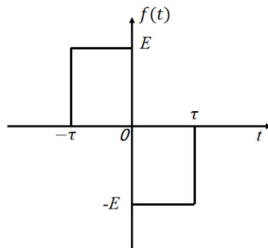
频谱图如下



5. 利用傅里叶变换的定义或性质，求题图 2-5 (a)、(b) 所示信号的傅里叶变换。(20 分)



(a) 单周正弦脉冲



(b) 矩形脉冲组合

题图 2-5

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad \bar{F}_1(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^T E \sin \omega_1 t e^{-j\omega t} dt \\
 &= \frac{E}{2j} \int_0^T (e^{j\omega_1 t} - e^{-j\omega_1 t}) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{E}{2j} \int_0^T (e^{j(\omega_1 - \omega)t} - e^{-j(\omega_1 + \omega)t}) dt \\
 &= \frac{E}{2j} \left( \frac{e^{j(\omega_1 - \omega)t}}{j(\omega_1 - \omega)} \Big|_0^T + \frac{e^{-j(\omega_1 + \omega)t}}{j(\omega_1 + \omega)} \Big|_0^T \right) = \frac{E}{2j} \frac{(e^{j(\omega_1 - \omega)T} - 1) + (e^{-j(\omega_1 + \omega)T} - 1)}{j(\omega_1^2 - \omega^2)} \\
 &= \frac{E\omega_1}{\omega^2 - \omega_1^2} (e^{-j\omega T} - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad f(t) &= E[u(t+\tau) - u(t)] - [u(t) - u(t-\tau)] = u(t+\tau) + u(t-\tau) - 2u(t) \\
 \text{由 } \mathcal{F}[u(t)] &= \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

并对时移性质  $\mathcal{F}[f(t+\tau)] = e^{j\omega\tau} \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$  得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}[f(t)] &= \mathcal{F}[u(t+\tau) + u(t-\tau) - 2u(t)] = \mathcal{F}[u(t+\tau)] + \mathcal{F}[u(t-\tau)] - 2\mathcal{F}[u(t)] \\
 &= e^{j\omega\tau} \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) \right] + e^{-j\omega\tau} \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) \right] - 2 \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) \right] \\
 &= (e^{j\omega\tau} + e^{-j\omega\tau} - 2) \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) (e^{j\omega\tau} + e^{-j\omega\tau} - 2) \\
 &= \frac{2 \cos \omega\tau - 2}{j\omega} = 2jE\tau \operatorname{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$